

## **SFIS FAQs**

### **Appropriation Account Information**

#### ***Department Regular***

#### ***Department Transfer***

#### ***Main Account***

**Question: O&M funds for the different services use a different main account (3400) Air Force (2020) Army – why don't we use an O&M fund number as a standard across the board for all services similar to the WCF (4930)?**

Answer: There are different O&M accounts for every service because Treasury issues Main Account per Agency. The Department of Defense is made up of five Treasury Agencies; therefore, Treasury sets up five individual accounts. In order to change this, OSD would need to recommend to Treasury that a change be made. This is not a change that can be made at the Agency level.

**Question: What main account will be used for supplemental, the normal TUS Basic Symbol (Main Account) or pseudo-Basic Symbol (Main Account)? Note: This is a question that arose from an internal discussion for the Denver DEAMS team versus one from SFIS.**

Answer: There are no "pseudo main accounts" for SFIS element A3 (Main Account). The only values that are allowed for A3 are those that appear in the FAST Book (pseudo accounts are not represented in the FAST Book). A true supplement does not have a new Main Account. For the DoD, the combination of Department Regular, Main Account, and Period of Availability will separately identify the supplemental appropriation from the 'original' appropriation.

#### ***Sub Account***

**Question: Will a four position sub account be established as part of SFIS, or will we create a new 4 position attribute in DEAMS known as "Limit" or Sub-Account?**

Answer: Neither, the OUID, in the To Be environment, will replace the Limits and Sub-Heads.

#### ***Apportionment Category***

**Question: How does SFIS capture restriction of use for lump sum apportionments on the SF132, Apportionment and Reapportionment Schedule?**

Answer: Further levels of detail, below the Apportionment Category, should be accommodated by other SFIS elements or Treasury mandated USSGL accounts.

#### ***Receipt Indicator***

**Question: How is the Receipt Indicator used?**

Answer: This is used in the case of a receipt account, part of which Treasury has designated for expenditures. In this case, Treasury does not set up a new main account. Instead, the receipt account includes funds that are designated as expenditure funds. The total funding is tied to a receipt main account. There is nothing else from Treasury perspective to separately identify that part of the funding is receipt and part is expenditure. When reporting the execution of the funding the use of the receipt indicator identifies the part of the receipt account that is truly receipt funds, and by inference those receipts in the account that have been reclassified by Treasury as expenditure.

**Question: Where in the process does Receipt Indicator originate?**

Answer: It is an attribute of the main account. It is applicable at the beginning of the funds distribution process.

**Question: Can Receipt Indicator be derived?**

Answer: No

**Question: Is Receipt Indicator needed at the corporate level?**

Answer: Yes

**Question: Is there any additional information for Receipt Indicator?**

Answer: It does not have the same meaning as the receipt flag on the FACTS. This represents additional breakout beyond what Treasury identifies for receipt accounts. This is additional functionality that was identified by the OSD Budget Program and Financial Control Division. It should be that office's call whether they still need the functionality, or not.

**Question: SFIS data element Receipt Indicator (A6) identifies accounts that have no fiscal year designator, so how will the data element values be applied?**

Answer: This data element would be applied to the funds. For instance, applied to the funds deposited into receipt accounts, through the transactions recording those receipts. Therefore, identification of those receipts as receipts, or, in certain cases reclassifying those receipts as expenditures. The fiscal year is identified by the attributes linked to main account where the receipt or expenditure is recorded.

**Question: Why get a receipt from an expired year?**

Answer: Receipts don't expire, expenditure authority expires.

***Sub Classification***

***Period of Availability***

***Reimbursable Flag***

***Fund Type***

***Advance Flag***

**Question: What is a possible scenario when advanced flag would be used?**

Answer: An advance flag indicates an advance of funding. Where current year appropriation language authorizes the use of additional funds from the subsequent year program appropriation to pay compensation or benefits, the compensation and benefits is 'advance funded'. In this case, the current year budget authority is increased, and the subsequent year budget authority is decreased, by the amount of the advance funding.

**Question: How does the SFIS data element Advance Flag (A11) treat yearend Pre-Closing and Closing Entries for "F" transactions?**

Answer: Indicates advance funding. Where current year appropriation language authorizes the use of additional funds from the subsequent year program appropriation to pay compensation or benefits, the compensation and benefits is 'advance funded'. In this case, the current year budget authority is increased, and the subsequent year budget authority is decreased, by the amount of the advance funding.

***Authority Type***

**Question: At what level is this determined (congressional - OSD - Navy). Re-appropriation? Spending Authority from offsetting collections (CPP).**

Answer: Congressional, as defined in OMB A11, Section 20.4.

***Availability Time***

**Question: Why would we have any other code than A? How do we code appropriations with multiple year availability?**

Answer: This code is not referring to the TAFS Period of Availability. This code points to available, as of, the reporting period, which could be a month or a quarter (less than a year). For instance, an annual appropriation (one of period of availability) is apportioned equally over each quarter of the year. As of the first quarter's report, 25% of that appropriations totally obligational authority would be 'A' Available, while 75% is 'S' is available in a subsequent period (Qtrs. 2, 3, and 4). As of the second quarter's report, another 25% has become available and the total reported as 'A' is 50%.

#### ***Borrowing Source***

##### **Question: Need verification on SFIS data elements A14's relationship to FACT II?**

Answer: Borrowing source values are required to be reported with specific general ledger accounts, such as 4141 – realized borrowing authority (see part IV of the USSGL supplement). The underlying capability is that, along with the balance of borrowing authority realized, the reporting entity needs to identify the source of the borrowing.

#### ***Definite/Indefinite Flag***

##### ***Public Law Number***

##### **Question: SFIS data element Public Law Number (A16) to be used for new funds master or assigned transactions?**

Answer: This is a FACTS II reporting requirement. Primarily to identify the public law that authorizes certain budgetary actions requiring separate disclosure in SF-133, Report on Budget Execution and Budgetary Resources.

##### **Question: What is an example for the element "Public Law"?**

Answer: This is a reporting requirement in FACTS II. It is primary to identify the public law that authorizes certain budgetary actions requiring separate disclosure in the SF-133, Report on Budget Execution and Budgetary Resources.

Example: A Congressional restriction and/or authority as to time, purpose or scope for a particular situation prescribing beyond the normal TAFS definition or budget authority.

- For several fiscal years the Army had specific language in the Missile Procurement Appropriation restricting its reprogramming authority threshold to be zero dollars. This then require the Army to report and obtain congressional approval for all reprogramming actions within the Missile Appropriation.
- The Civil Works Appropriations Bills required that the Corps of Engineers outsource contracts for a certain percentage of the work to perform dredging of water ways. The actual percentages were required to be reported back to Congress.

##### **Question: Is this used for all transactions passing funding from Echelon I to II and III? Or is it only for specific situations – Katrina?**

Answer: Not used for all transactions. This would not be applicable for internal distributions. This would, at a minimum, be used for budget actions that are specifically directed by a public law. For instance, funds made temporarily not available due to public law. In the case of these funds, budget execution report requirements require tracking/and footnoting of the public law number that authorized the withholding of the funds. It would also apply to appropriation enactment, rescissions, etc. All of them would be at a level normally higher than internal distribution. These actions would normally be recorded at the highest level only.

#### ***Program Report Code***

##### **Question: Explain the character length of SFIS data element A17. It does not go with example provide in the SFIS data structure.**

Answer: OMB Circular A-11, Section 121.7 specifies that the reporting categories use a value of 1-100. This is the basis of the SFIS character length of 3. Examples would be 1, 15, 100, and they could be configured as 001, 015, and 100.

**Question: Cannot locate values which are Agency defined.**

Answer: See OMB A-11, Section 121.7 for further detail. Agency defined values for this data element is not practical. Reporting categories are allowed to be, but not required to be, established by any agency. However, if an agency establishes reporting categories, they must report those categories to OMB, and, continue to report and track execution by those categories, which is why the element is included here in SFIS. If used, reporting categories are defined relative to a single TAFS, are applicable for the life of that TAFS, and are identified by a number from 1-100. Apparently, DoD only uses reporting categories for specific Military Construction, family housing construction appropriations.

***TAFS Status***

***Year of Budget Authority***

**Question: Need discussion on the proper values to be used.**

Answer: The reporting requirement is to identify obligation (both delivered and undelivered) of authority made available in the current year vs. the balance of unobligated authority at the end of the prior year that were carried over for use in the current year. In practice, to meet this requirement, the element will have to be applied to other transactions besides obligation transactions.

**Question: What is the Year of Budget Authority?**

Answer: Identifies the fiscal year when a Treasury Appropriation is provided with new no-year budget authority. It is used only for no-year funding authority TAFS to distinguish outlays from new obligation authority vs. outlays from carried forward balances. New Authority is required to be reported separately from balances brought forward on the OMB apportionment documents.

**Question: Where in the process does Year of Budget Authority originate?**

Answers: It is applicable at the beginning of the funds distribution process.

**Questions: Can Year of Budget Authority be derived?**

Answer: know it cannot.

**Question: Is Year of Budget Authority needed at the corporate level?**

Answer: Yes

**Question: Is there any additional information for Year of Budget Authority?**

Answer: It identifies the fiscal year when a Treasury appropriation is provided with new no year budget authority. It is only used for no year funding authority TAFS to distinguish outlays from new obligation authority vs. outlays from carried forward balances. New Authority is required to be reported separate from balances brought forward On the OMB apportionment documents.

Examples: New - outlays from new budget authority

Bal- outlays from balances brought forward from prior periods.

This data element comes in further down in the food chain. The Components would record the Year of Budget Authority value as they get it from Comptroller Budget with OMB approval.

Appropriation dollars are delineated as NEW for appropriation dollars added in current FY, and BAL

for dollars carried over from previous FY. The ERPs will provide the data to BEIS via a general ledger posting

#### ***Direct Transfer Agency***

**Question: Is the SFIS data element "Direct Transfer Agency" (A20) a reporting requirement?**

Answer: Yes. This is a Treasury FMS reporting requirement in FACTS II.

**Question: Are these elements used when we transfer in/transfer out without reimbursement (5720/5730)?**

Answer: Depends. These elements are only required for the transfer of non-expenditure budget authority. 5720/5730 are used for the transfer of assets. In almost all cases, the transfer of assets, represented by these accounts, do not have any budgetary effect, at all (Transfer Agency, Direct Transfer Account, and Transfer To From not applicable). The one exception is the transfer of a prepayment or advance payment. A prepayment/advance payment is actually an asset, so it is an increase/decrease to financing sources that uses 5720/5730. However, in this case, there is a related prepaid obligation that is still outstanding. That represents obligated, undelivered budget authority, which is also transferred to the receiving entity. SFIS elements: Direct Transfer Agency, Direct Transfer Account, and Transfer To From are applicable for this transaction. This should be the only case where it is applicable to 5720/5730.

#### ***Direct Transfer Account***

##### ***Transfer To/From***

##### ***Deficiency Flag***

**Question: What will happen if you spend more than you have? (ADA/1517 concerns?)**

Answer: There is a deficiency flag element that will indicate whether you have spent more than you have been allocated.

**Question: Is this tied to the 4610 account when the funds control formula shows a deficiency?**

Answer: Yes. However, it is also applicable for 4450, 4510 and 4620, 4630, 4700, 4720 and possibly one or two more.

**Question: Explain the difference in use between SFIS elements A2 (Department Transfer) and A20 (Direct Transfer Agency) at the transaction level. Are these redundant concepts or are they used to convey separate pieces of information?**

Answer: These are two different concepts, with different transaction processing:

As an example, a federal entity receives two direct appropriations (1100 & 1200), each in the amount of \$100 million. For this example the federal entity will be The Executive Office of the President - Department Regular 11.

A20, A21 (Direct Transfer Account), A22 (Transfer To From) account 1100:

If Executive Office of the President wants to transfer \$100 million dollars of budget authority to another agency (example Navy - Department Regular 17), this is called a non-expenditure transfer. That is it is not a transfer to pay for something that the agency bought. It is a transfer of budget authority. The transfer-out is deducted from Dept 11's books for \$100 million, appropriation account number 1100. The transfer-in is recorded in Dept. 17's books as \$100 million, against Dept. 17's gaining account number 1804. Both transactions are reported to Treasury, with the following additional information:

Executive Office of the President: The appropriation transfer-out transaction is posted to its books with Dept. Reg. 11, account 1100. In addition to this information when reporting the transfer-out to Treasury, Dept. 11 is also required to report attributes identifying the gaining agencies Dept. Regular and main account - these are represented by SFIS element A20 (in this example 17), A21 (in this example 1804). A20, A21, and A22 are only captured with the transfer transaction. Additionally, once transferred out, Executive Office of the President no longer has any responsibility over it.

Department of the Navy: The appropriation transfer-in transaction is posted to its books with Dept. Reg. 17 and account 1804. In addition to this information when reporting the transfer-in to Treasury, Dept. 17 is also required to report attributes identifying the losing agency's Department Regular and Main Account - these are represented by SFIS element A20 (in this example 11), A21 (in this example 1100). Once, Navy records the transfer-in to its 1804 account. The A20, 21, 22 information does not have to be captured in subsequent transaction. From the Congressional appropriation perspective the \$100 million dollar appropriation is legally the responsibility of the Navy O&M account - Executive Office of the President no longer has any responsibility over it.

Treasury: Treasury reconciles the transfer-in and transfer-out transaction above, based on the A20, A21, and A22 attribute information.

Department Transfer (A2) Example (account 1200):

In a few cases, the Executive Office of the President wants to provide another agency (example Navy - Department Regular 17) with spending authority; however, it does not want to transfer its appropriation to that agency. This is usually the case, when the transferring wants or is legally mandated to maintain control over its appropriation. In this case, rather than transferring budget authority (the actual appropriated \$100 million in account 1200), the Executive Office of the President, instead transfers the authority to distribute and obligate its \$100 million appropriation. It should be clear how this is different than the regular non-expenditure appropriation transfer in the first example. In this example, the transfer does not affect ownership of the appropriation. Although, Navy is using the money, The Executive Office of the President continues to record and report the appropriation - level transactions and amounts for the account. The Navy will record only the obligation and expenditure transactions and amounts. An allocation transfer-out is recorded in Dept 11's books for \$100 million, against Dept. 11's appropriation account number 1200. The allocation transfer-in is recorded in Dept. 17's books as \$100 million, but not against a Navy account, as in the previous example. Since the ownership of the appropriation does not change, the TAFS that the Navy must track by in this case must include the Executive Office of the President's Dept. Regular and Account, along with Navy's Dept. Regular. The TAFS that will be used is in this format: 11 17 1200 20062006. Navy must track by this TAFS for all subsequent transaction (internal distributions, obligations, disbursements, etc.) involving this transfer. The Executive Office of the President continues to report the appropriation balances for the life of the appropriation - reporting no balances for obligations or expenditures. The Navy continues to report any and all obligations or expenditures - reporting no corresponding appropriation balances.

Note that in the first example (non-expenditure transfer), A20, A21, A22, Navy only had to capture some additional attributes with the transfer-in transaction only. In this example (allocation transfer), A2, actually becomes part the Navy's TAFS for all of the subsequent transactions.

Treasury: Since The Executive Office of the President remains responsible for the appropriation, Treasury reconciles the total appropriated amounts reported by it, to the obligation/expenditure amounts reported by Navy. It makes this reconciling link between the two reports, by using the A2 element.

**Question: Where in the process does it originate?**

Answer: It is an attribute of an expenditure TAFS.

**Question: Can Deficiency Flag be derived?**

Answer: Yes, It can be derived.

**Questions: Is Deficiency Flag needed at the corporate level? What about the transaction (ERP) level?**

No not at the corporate level (Treasury will calculate the value for the FACTS). However it is needed at the transaction (ERP) level to identify a TAFS that has been discovered to be deficient, report that deficiency through the ADA process, and track that deficiency status, until the deficiency is liquidated.

**Question: Is there any additional information for Deficiency Flag?**

Answer: There is no requirement to track Deficiency Flag from an Enterprise perspective. DDRS does not need this value fed to them for reporting. Treasury computes the deficiency flag themselves. Further down in the food chain, the components track Deficiency Flag within the ERP, as they must report out deficiencies to Treasury. Treasury knows the deficiencies after the components, so no value added for getting it fed back to us from Treasury.

***Availability Type***

**Question: Is this limited to direct funding or does it also apply to reimbursables?**

Answer: No. This is applied at the TAFS level. For instance, the 4930 account is a revolving fund account, with reimbursable, direct, and or contract authority, and an availability type of 'X'.

***Expiration Flag***

**Question: Not sure about the no-year accounts. Does this apply to reimbursable authority?**

Answer: As with Availability Type, this element is applied at the TAFS level, not the budget authority level. This would also be applicable to a revolving fund TAFS with a no-year period of availability, such as the 4930 example. However, with a no-year period of availability, an Expiration Flag value of 'Y', indicates that the TAFS will cancel or close at the end of the FY, rather than expire (as is the case with a one or multi-year TAFS).

**Question: Where in the process does Expiration Flag originate?**

Answer: It is an attribute of an expenditure TAFS. The TAFS will always have a value for this attribute. The attribute value for any given TAFS may change at any time during the reporting period, based on congressional action. For instance, Congress determines that a no-year appropriation is no longer necessary.

***Financing Account Indicator***

**Question: Verify that Navy will always be "N"?**

Answer: This may not be currently applicable to the Navy. However, it certainly could be. These accounts will be used for direct and guaranteed loans. That usually happens in the family housing, and maybe some of the facilities privatization activities. Navy certainly has family housing activities, so it would not be surprising if there are some financing activities going on. Your FM community should be able to confirm this. For instance, that type of activity is extensively reported in the footnotes of the financial statements, if applicable.

**Question: Where in the process does Financing Account Indicator originate?**

Answer: It is an attribute of a main account. It is applicable at the beginning of the funds distribution process.

**Question: Can Financing Account Indicator be derived?**

Answer: It cannot be derived. However, a main account only has one applicable value, so it can be derived from a lookup table.

**Question: Is there any additional information for Financing Account Indicator?**

**Answer:** The Budget Formulation System and the OMB MAX system contain this value. Since there is only one applicable value per main account, we may be able to get this from Treasury.

**Budget Program Information**

*Budget Function/Sub Function*

*Budget Activity*

*Budget Sub Activity*

*Budget Line Item*

**Question: I understand that Army Budget is saying they will add the BAG/SAG to the allotment rather than to the allocation. SFIS elements most closely related to BAG/SAG are B2 and B3. Budget Activity (B2) and Budget Sub-Activity (B3) are necessary for funds control. If so, then the question is, will BEIS allow the posting of or request for a particular amount without all the funds control elements? Is there a different answer if we agree to add additional funds control elements at the allotment stage but prior to establishment of a demand (PR)?**

Answer: Budget Activity (BA), Budget Sub-Activity (BSA), and Budget Line Item (BLI) are further desegregation of an appropriation. Budget Activity, Budget Sub-Activity, and Budget Line Item exist as soon as the budget is appropriated (and even before-in the formulation stage) and go throughout the distribution and execution transaction cycle. BAG, SAG will most likely be at BSA, BLI level. BA, BSA, & BLI are an enterprise requirement to be recorded throughout the transaction cycles. BEIS will either provide this information to the agency (if BEIS accomplishes funds distribution) or the agency (if the component does funds distribution will provide it to BEIS, this is up to the agency to discuss with the BEIS team).

***Major Acquisition***

**Question: Who is the master repository of APUID? Where?**

Answer: Acquisition, Technology & Logistics (AT&L) Acquisition Resources & Analysis (ARA) is responsible for APUID and is working to create an APUID registry.

**Question: Is there a MDEP Management Decision Package represented in the SFIS data structure?**

Answer: There is not an individual element 'MDEP' in SFIS. However, the objectives of MDEPs are to identify specific organizations, programs, and functions and tie execution and resources to them. This is accomplished in SFIS through the use of the Appropriation, Budget/Program, Organization and Cost Accounting element categories within the SFIS.

**Question: Do MA rules still apply to working capital, etc funds?**

Answer: Under SFIS phase I, the current business rules apply to major acquisition as it pertains to Procurement and RDT&E. The MA definition will continue to expand.

**Question: What are we using as the authoritative system for major acquisitions and how will values be identified and defined?**

Answer: This is currently being discussed within OSD. At the moment, DAIMR is being strongly considered for the role as the authoritative data source for major acquisitions. DAIMR houses Major Automated Information Systems (MAIS) and Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPS) which will identify and define values.

**Question: What are the differences between a program number (PNO) and an APUID?**

Answer: PNOs are only assigned to Acquisition Category I and IA programs (Major Defense Acquisition Programs (MDAPs) and Major Automated Information Systems (MAIS)). PNOs are limited in what programs they identify. Unlike PNOs that are only assigned to Acquisition Category I and IA programs, APUID will be assigned to all programs. The understanding at this point is that in the future business environment, APUID will replace PNO.

**Question: Will APUID give you the ability to link the budget and execution to the PNO?**

Answer: Within Acquisition, Technology & Logistics (AT&L) Acquisition Resources & Analysis (ARA) the Consolidated Acquisition Reporting System (CARS) currently administers PNO. CARS has been tentatively identified as the office that will set up the APUID. When the APUID replaces PNO, the question is immaterial because PNO will not exist.

#### *Object Class*

##### *Object Sub-Class*

**Question: What is the source of the Sub-class? Can only find sub accounts for Military Personnel Appropriation in FMR Volume 2.**

Answer: There is no definitive source for Sub-class. All agencies and federal departments which use Sub-object class have developed their own construct. The SFIS element Sub-Object Class is being considered as possible SFIS cost accounting element. The extent of its use is still under consideration.

#### *Contingency Code*

##### *BEA Category Indicator*

**Question: What is BEA Category Indicator?**

**Answer:** A designated category code representing one of three categories of a budget request. Budget categories are 1) mandatory, i.e., required funding requests based on legislated acts, 2) discretionary, requests based on annual or period requests for funding or 3) emergency discretionary, requests based on the occurrence of emergency contingencies.

**Question: Where in the process does BEA Category Indicator originate?**

Answer: It is an attribute of a federal program. It is applicable at the beginning of the funds distribution process.

**Question: Is BEA Category derived?**

Answer: No - it cannot be derived.

**Question: Is it needed at the corporate level?**

Answer: Yes

**Question: Is there any additional information for Receipt Indicator?**

Answer: This data comes further down the food chain than a Treasury interface feed. Ideally, this is tracked in the Budget Formulation system and MAX (Budget Formulation System for OMB). The ERPs will provide it to BEIS.

**Organizational Information**

***Organization Unique Identifier***

**Question: Confirm definitions/use of SFIS data element Organization Unique Identifier (OUID)?**

Answer: The OUID is a means of uniquely distinguishing one doctrinal organization<sup>1</sup> from another, allowing the DoD to identify an organization individually across Warfighter and Business Enterprises. The OUID will also be used to uniquely identify non-DoD organizations with which DoD conducts business (e.g., Federal Agencies, business trading partners, and NATO coalition). OUID is a Net-Centric imperative for DoD, which has been without a universal method for unique organization identification.

**Question: Who is the master repository of OUID? Where?**

Answer: Personnel and Readiness (P&R) is the steward of the OUID. The OUID Registry is in development. The final location and sponsor is TBD. It is currently identified as P&R Readiness and the developmental location is in San Diego.

**Question: What is the OUID implementation timeline?**

Answer: Intent is to have the prototype registry ready for testing and initial population in January 2007, with it fully operational by Sept 2007 when all of the GFM Organizational servers must come on line.

**Question: Is this the UIC? Do we add a 0 or N in front of the code?**

Answer: Currently, Components have multiple types of codes used to represent organizations of which the UIC is only one type. The OUID is a single, unique, non-intelligent identifier with one Authoritative Data Source that will be used to represent DoD organizations.

**Question: If OUID is a “dumb number”, how does it associate with anything?**

Answer: The OUID is a single, unique, non-intelligent identifier with intelligent associations that allows the Components to use it to track their organizations and anything associated with an organization such as funding allocations.

**Question: What happens to material purchased and stored in different places?**

Answer: The property systems used in conjunction with the IUID will identify the associated OUID as the accountability changes for the item from the purchaser to the organization that stores the item.

**Question: The Army uses up to 3 DoDAACs per site. Have all of these been considered? What about sites that have more than one ID?**

Answer: Yes, all DoDAACs have been considered. OUID may go down to the individual billet level.

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<sup>1</sup> Refer to Appendix C: GFMIEDM Organization Categories

**Question: What is the execution agency for OUID?**

Answer: The Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness) (USD(P&R)) is responsible for the OUID and the OUID registries.

**Question: Would GFEBS be considered as an organization?**

Answer: No, the tool itself is not an organization. Guidance will come from the organization to the tool to establish a virtual org for each member of the DoD.

**Question: Is OUID replacing the Business Partner Number (BPN)?**

Answer: No. Legacy identifiers will remain unchanged in their systems. OUID will be used as an identifier outside of each system.

**Question: Are the organization structures going to be time dated?**

Answer: Yes.

**Question: What is the desired end state of OUID?**

Answer: Desired end state is to have one organizational identifier for each organization that will allow unique sharing of information across the GIG.

**Question: Why are vendors included in the OUID?**

Answer: Vendors deploy with organizations (sometimes embedded) and funding streams are associated with vendors. Most import is commonality of identification for all organizations and external organizations with which DoD does business.

**Question: If the MDA issues money to the Army even after they received it from OSD, does it keep the MDA identity even if army executes the funding?**

Answer: Yes, the Army would create additional OUID's if they further distribute the funds. The Funds control elements will stay the same, but the OUID will change. You can establish an infinite number of OUID's for one specific grouping funds control elements.

**Question: What happens when you have more than 1 funding source for an OUID? Will this mean a different ~~AUID~~ [set of funds control elements]? How will we track this within the OUID registry?**

Answer: An OUID may have more than one funding source. Any change in the values of one or more funds control elements constitutes a different funding source. Funding will not be tracked within the OUID registry. Allotments will be recorded in the appropriate accounting system.

***Agency Disbursing Identifier***

**Question: Review the use of DSN/ALC for the 8 digits to incorporate the standardization?**

Answer: ALC is assigned by Treasury to define the disbursing office. Treasury has allowed DoD to use DSSN to define the disbursing office (Treasury recognizes DSSN as their ALC). Currently ADSN is not a Treasury approved code to be used in place of the ALC. OSD would need to propose to Treasury that ADSN will be used as the DoD ALC, and have this approved by Treasury. However, it would need to be determined if there would be an enterprise benefit to proposing that change.

**Question: This is the DSSN, which is 4 digits – why is the size of the element 8?**

Answer: The maximum length of a Treasury ALC is 8. However, if all DoD DSSN are non-treasury disbursing agencies, then the value could be changed to 4.

***Agency Accounting Identifier***

**Question: Does the SFIS data element "Agency Accounting Identifier" (O3) also identify contractors?**

Answer: This element identifies the DoD accounting activity responsible for a transaction. Therefore, there would be no values for non-DoD entities, such as contractors. As a follow on answer: Contractors have a vendor number or in some cases the Business Partner Number (BPN) for the private sector to do business with the Federal Government. See SFIS data element Trading Partner Number or Business Partner Number (TP3).

**Transactional Information**

***Transaction Type***

**Question: Should DoD Transaction Codes (SFIS Element T1) FMR-003 and FMR-004 be added to the USSGL Library?**

Answer: FMR-003 and FMR-004 are required to post the transaction for an intermediate level activity issuing obligation authority to a field activity and the field activity receiving the authority. These transactions are demonstrated in the TMA Case Study.

***USSGL Account Number***

***Debit/Credit***

***Begin/End Indicator***

**Question: When we run a trial balance for submission of period end reports all balances are ending balances?**

Answer: Various reporting requirements, such as FACTS, require certain beginning balance, as well. There are probably various ways to pull this information, however, if the beginning balance is pulled from the ending balance of the previous t/b that should be fine.

***Transaction Effective Date***

***Transaction Post Date***

***Transaction Amount***

***Exchange/Non-Exchange Indicator***

**Question: Army Medical Command receives private funds for medical research (CRADA), is this an exchange? How does the money get reported?**

Answer: Simple answer is No. Except if Congress specifically authorizes an augmentation to the R&D appropriation. Any costs associated with the revenue could offset collections. Need to know more information to answer definitively this question.

**Question: Does the Exchange/Non-Exchange Indicator code (T9) pertain to seller or does the buyer need to use also?**

Answer: Only for the seller, because it will be recording revenue. Please note that the T9 will only relate to revenue. While transfers and appropriations are inflows of resources, they are classified by FASAB SFFAS #7 as source of financing, not revenue. T9 is used to identify whether the revenue balance being reported is exchange revenue (X) or non-exchange revenue (T). An example of exchange revenue is revenue that is received by a working capital fund for provision of depot services. An example of non-exchange revenue would be a grant.

**Question: Exchange/Non-exchange Indicator (T9) – Does this field generate revenue from General Fund? Close- business rule for SFIS says that if revenue account is posted, the indicator has to be applied- whether or not we post revenue in the general fund is irrelevant.**

Answer: The field value is not technically dependent upon the fund type, but rather the nature of the receipt. Proceeds from sale of goods should be identified as exchange revenue, while donations, collection of certain fees, etc., should be identified as non-exchange revenue.

**Question: If a receipt is non-exchange revenue classified as a non-expenditure transfer-in, then how does this get reported?**

Answer: Yes, an appropriation can not be augmented without Congressional authorization. If an augmentation, then the funding is a budgetary issue a non-expenditure transfer-in is required to be returned to the Treasury, except when there is Congressional authority to do otherwise. Normally there is a set procedure to return collections back to the Treasury to preclude the augmentation of an appropriation that has received non-exchange revenue classified as a non-expenditure transfer-in.

**Question: The How does the Exchange/Non-Exchange Indicator code relate with respect to when the Army receives a percentage of money from the USPS based on stamp sales to support breast cancer research? Then does the Exchange/Non-Exchange Indicator code affect cash increases the Army's R&D appropriation?**

Answer: It sounds like a Grant and a Non-exchange, but there are not enough details to make a conclusive response.

**Question: Need to define how we populate the "Y" transactions. Does this apply to budget relevant and non-budget relevant transactions?**

Answer: Yes. It can apply to a transaction with or without any budgetary effect.

**Question: What transactions will Exchange/Non-Exchange indicator pertain to and how will it be used?**

Answer: This element will be applicable for revenue transactions (those with USSGL accounts in the 5000 series). In fact, the TFM USSGL Supplement, Section IV, FACTS I element mapping, lists each specific 5000 series account, in an Excel spreadsheet - the same for Custodial/Non-Custodial. When reporting revenue account balances, the indicator identifies the revenue balance, as exchange or non-exchange. If you deliver a value for the revenue (i.e. sale of goods or services), then it is exchange revenue. If no value is directly provided in return for the revenue, then it is non-exchange (i.e. tax revenue, fines and penalties revenue, donated revenue, etc.). This is done because there are related disclosures that need to be made on the CFO financial statements. See FASAB Statement No. 7 for more detail on the specific reporting disclosures. Treasury is asking for this information, because the same level of disclosures needs to be included in the consolidated government report.

#### ***Custodial/Non-Custodial Indicator***

**Question: What is the definition for the SFIS data element Custodial/Non-Custodial Indicator (T10) and provide an example?**

Answer: This is a reporting requirement supporting the CFO Act Statement of Custodial Activity for the Department, and is also included as a FACTS I reporting requirement (see FACT I Attribute Definition Report, at: <http://fms.treas.gov/ussgl>), to support the same CFO Act statement at the consolidated government level. The Statement of Custodial Activity reports collections and disbursements on behalf of others. For instance, current year receipts of seized Iraqi Cash are recorded in the Statement of Custodial Activity, along with any disbursements on behalf of the Iraqi people made during the year. Any remaining cash balances are reported in the balance sheet, as non-entity assets.

**Question: Need to define how we populate the “Y” transactions. Most of our work is non-custodial. Need help to identify if we have any custodial.**

Answer: The Navy may not currently have any material activity. The Navy FM community would be the appropriate source to confirm to whether this is applicable. Keep in mind, that if it is not applicable currently, it may still be applicable at some future point. If it is applicable, it would basically be applied to transactions that represent resources coming in (usually cash) and payments going out for some custodial activity. Take as an example, seized Iraqi cash that by law must be spent on behalf of Iraq’s welfare. Any funds seized would be reported on a statement of custodial activity, along with any payments made out during the year. Any cash balances remaining at year-end would be reported on the balance sheet, as non-entity assets.

**Question: What transactions will Custodial/Non-Custodial indicator pertain to and how will it be used?**

Answer: This element will be applicable for any transactions that impact custodial type activities, and affect balances reported on the related CFO Act Statement of Custodial Activity, as well as, Balance Sheet. A significant custodial activity that used to be reported, in the past, was Iraqi seized cash. It was considered custodial, because it was legally set aside for the benefit of rebuilding Iraq, and DoD could only use the funds for such purposes. In other words, it was not DoD's funds; DoD was just being a good custodian over it until it could be used for the Iraqi people. The indicator identifies if an applicable reported balance is custodial in nature, and if it should be reported separately. As with the Exchange/Non-Exchange Indicator above, applicable transaction for this element should be based on the USSGL accounts that are identified in the FACTS I mapping in the TFM.

#### ***Foreign Currency Code***

##### ***Country Code***

**Question: Do we use this at our level? Foreign Military Sales (FMS)? NAVILCO**

Answer: It should be applicable for the foreign military sales activity.

#### ***Entity/Non-Entity Indicator***

**Question: Need help defining – Is this the breakout between Assets and Contributed Assets**

Answer: No. This is the breakout between assets that Navy owns, and assets that the Navy only holds for others. See response to T10 above. Note that custodial funds would not be the only items reported under non-entity assets. For instance deposit funds would also be reported under non-entity assets.

#### ***Covered/Uncovered Indicator***

**Question: Need help defining – if we have uncovered could this be a violation?**

Answer: No. Uncovered is applied to those long-term actuarial type contingencies, such as accrued employee benefits, environmental cleanup. In any given year, the budget has only appropriated funding to cover the estimated current obligations. The cost that won’t be due and payable for years into the future, is not included in the appropriated budget, therefore it is uncovered. This is standard federal budgeting practice to incrementally fund these long-term contingencies. It is not a violation. Various financial statement footnotes require an entity to disclose the total amount of such contingencies, part of which will be covered and part of which will not be covered by appropriations.

#### ***Current/Non-Current***

**Question: Is the Current/Non-Current element an estimated amount?**

Answer: Depends, This is an OMB requirement to evaluate outstanding obligations as of the fiscal year end that will be classified as either current or non-current as a liability. Current/ Non-Current indicates those liabilities that will be liquidated with current resources. For instance, liabilities that are expected to become due and payable within a year are generally considered to be a current

liability. That is correct. Also, note that estimate/actual is not relevant to this indicator. The liability amount is either actual or estimated. This indicator says when the amount (whether it is actual or estimated) is expected to be paid. There will also be some complicated issues about how to apply this element at the transaction level.

**Question: Part A, Section 9.16 does not provide a definition of non-current. Payables not due for 12 months?**

Answer: That is generally correct. The criteria for current/non-current is ultimately an agency policy decision, that needs to be supportable. It should be defined as liabilities due within the current operating period, usually defined by agencies as the succeeding 12 months.

#### ***Demand Unique Identifier***

**Question: Will the contracting officer see more than the DUID and dollars?**

Answer: In the interim while the legacy systems remain there will be some duplicate annotations on fiscal documents to ensure continuity of operations flow of fiscal documentation.

**Question: If the contracting officer (CO) does not see more than the DUID, then how does the CO determine the funds are the appropriate year and type?**

Answer: In the future business environment the CO will not be required to make a determination on funds because funds control will be the responsibility of accounting systems. Additionally, by definition there cannot be a DUID unless the associated demand is funded.

**Question: Will the CO still be responsible to certify that the funds are available?**

Answer: A contracting officer should not be certifying funds for internal control reasons. There is a separation of duties and the certification is executed either by an Accounting or Budget Officer or Program Manager who has authority to certify funding. The only function a contracting officer does have is to review as a safety check after the real certifications of funding has taken place.

**Question: Define Demand Unique Identifier (DUID) (T16).**

Answer: The Demand Unique Identifier (DUID) is used to identify a requirement linked to an associated type of funds (department regular, main account, period of availability, budget activity, budget sub-activity, budget line item) . The DUID is established as the customer's demand is associated with a type of funds, representing the funds intended to fulfill the demand. The DUID serves as a reference throughout the process of fulfilling the demand and satisfying any associated financial transactions, e.g., commitment, obligation, disbursement.

**Question: Who is responsible for the DUID registry?**

Answer: The Transformation, Priorities, and Requirements (TP&R) is the steward of the data element with the responsibility for defining the element and associated business rules. The Business Transformation Agency (BTA) Defense Business Systems Acquisition Executive (DBSAE) will use requirements for the DUID from TP&R in order to develop a solution in line with those requirements.

**Question: Is the DUID at the demand line item level, which is created as part of the purchase request?**

Answer: Yes.

**Question: How do we handle unfunded demand?**

Answer: The Generate Requirements Response piece of BEA 3.0 does not currently have any capability to handle unfunded demand. It is expected that this capability will be decomposed in a future release of the BEA. Until then, business rules will determine how best to handle any unfunded demands.

**Question: What happens if the data elements required for the DUID pedigrees do not exist?**

Answer: DUID pedigree data elements are either elements mandated to exist in the future environment or other elements whose existence is required by various laws, regulations, and policies. In the interim environment as legacy systems change, the DUID pedigree data availability will have to be dealt with on a system by system basis to determine where and how to pull the information necessary for capture in the registry.

**Question: Will purchase request systems be required to have the capability to validate funds?**

Answer: Yes. Availability of funds must be validated prior to submitting the DUID to the registry.

**Question: How will we track sub orders? Ex: An order from DLA to the Army?**

Answer: The DUID of the demanding organization will be part of the transaction between DLA and the Army for intragovernmental transfers.

**Question: What happens to material purchased and stored in different places?**

Answer: The property systems used in conjunction with the IUID will identify the associated OUID as the accountability changes for the item from the purchaser to the organization that stores the item.

**Question: How can we make the link between the original (commercial) acquisition and the later (intragovernmental) transaction?**

Answer: The IUID would be used to link the original purchase to the intragovernmental transfer for applicable items through the property system. At this point, it has not yet been determined if it is necessary to link the transfer to the original demand for items that are not required to have an IUID due to the materiality of the difference in total cost. A cost allocation methodology may be used instead.

**Question: If you place an order for many different things on one order, are they all different DUIDs?**

Answer: Yes.

**Question: Does the DUID carry the same attributes as a requisition number?**

Answer: This is true in the MILS process. The interim will have natural identifiers as opposed to artificial ones.

**Question: Will the acquisition request number be embedded in the SFIS elements?**

Answer: It will be part of the DUID pedigree for intragovernmental transactions.

**Question: Is there any problem with linking from the summary back to detail for elimination's?**

Answer: No, per DLMSO

**Question: Should the DUID registry send a notification of changes?**

Answer: No because there is no way to know whom to notify.

**Question: Are there exchange rates in the contract or the DUID registry?**

Answer: No, this is not within the scope of the DUID registry?

**Question: Which tool will be the DUID system of record?**

Answer: The system that generates the DUID will be the system of record for the DUID. Using DUID, there will be a capability to validate uniqueness across the enterprise and link it to other data and other UIDs to provide capability to capture data associations for other applications, for example, military equipment valuation.

**Question: Is there always an LOA associated with a DUID?**

Answer: Both are being passed because of the existence of the legacy environment. In the “to be” environment, only the DUID will be passed to the contract writing system.

#### ***Expense Type***

**Question: Define additional SFIS data element, Expense Type Definition (T17).**

Answer: The expense type element identifies a category of accrual based outflow of economic resources, during a period, as a result of rendering services, delivering or producing goods, or carrying out other normal operating activities.

#### ***Revenue Type***

**Question: Define additional SFIS data element, Revenue Type Definition (T18).**

Answer: The revenue type element identifies a category of accrual based inflow of economic resources, during a period, as a result of sale of goods and services, gains from the sale of exchange of assets, interest earned on investments, donations, and other increases in fund balance.

#### ***Liability Type***

**Question: Define additional SFIS data element, Liability Type Definition (T19).**

Answer: The liability type element identifies a category of a legal requirement to use future economic resources to satisfy amounts owed or reasonably anticipated to be owed.

### **Trading Partner Information**

#### ***Federal/Non-Federal Indicator***

#### ***Trading Partner Indicator***

#### ***Business Partner Number***

**Question: Where is the Trading Partner Information going to be derived from?**

Answer: The TP1 link is found in the source column of the SFIS Matrix, Tab Data Structure View. It will take you to the USSGL Supplemental to the Treasury Financial Manual Web Page. Click on Section IV, and then click on Section IV entire file. This will take you to Section IV, scroll to page IV-4. The values for TP1 are as follows:

F – Federal

N – Nonfederal

TP2 is same as TP1 except the link will take you to the Treasury Financial Management Service Web Page, then click on single PDF file, under the FAST Book (single files). This will take you to the source page. Then go to bookmark, select Part IV, Index of Agency Codes. This list of values is too long to list. The example Column provides examples.

TP3 is same as TP1 except the link will take you to the BPN website, which is the government source to assign a unique Business Partner Number. During a DoD transition, the DoDAAC with a prefix of DoD will be identified. The BPN is the official federal site for other agencies using either the DUNS as the BPN. See website referenced below.

Non-Federal Business Partner = DUNS

DoD Business Partner = "DoD" plus DoDAAC

Other Federal Business Partner = BPN

**Question: Global Master list for: CCR – DLIST, CEFT – DCD, BPN – BPN.ORG**

Answer: This is to be determined in a subsequent phase of SFIS by Kim Pisall, AT&L.

### **Cost Accounting Information**

*Funding Center*

*Work Center Group*

*Work Center*

*Project*

*ABC Activity*

*Cost Element*

*Job Order Number*

*Commodity Code*

*Transaction Quantity*

*Unit of Measure*

*Asset Type*

*Asset Unique Identifier*

**Question: What are the differences and/or relationships between the various unique identifiers?**

**For example: RPUID vs. UID for Personal Property assets**

Answer: In general terms the unique identifier is used to instill standardization and matching when reporting a specific element. Regardless of whether, the element is an organization, type of asset or a serial number. The example in this question is making a distinction between two classes of assets, while separating elements the identification within each of the two asset classes.

**Question: Who is the master repository of RPUID? Where?**

Answer: This is to be determined in a subsequent phase of SFIS by AT&L.

**Question: Who is the master repository of IUID? Where?**

Answer: This is to be determined in a subsequent phase of SFIS by Kim Pisall, AT&L.

**Question: Confirm definitions/use; IUID?**

Answer: This is to be determined in a subsequent phase of SFIS by Kim Pisall, AT&L

**Question: Does the IUID replace the national stock number?**

Answer: No, it replaces the serial track number.

**Question: What are the IUID requirements for Interfund?**

Answer: DLMSO accommodates IUID on the DLMS transactions (moving, bill, and inventory), based on the threshold data. It will pass a serial and manufacturer number. It could be on the requisition if you are asking for a particular item. However, it would definitely be on the shipping notice, 856, receipt acknowledgement, etc. However, right now, there is no established policy in existence.

**Question: Are there pedigrees associated with all 59 elements?**

Answer: No. There are only pedigrees for the UID's to help establish their uniqueness. The elements in these pedigrees make up a part of the 59 elements.

**Question: Will the RPUID be a visible number?**

Answer: This number should not be normally visible.

**Question: The IUID tag will be placed at the line item level?**

Answer: Yes. Ex: Treat a computer as a single line item with 3 pieces. Place the IUID tag on the tower, the most expensive piece.

**Question: What happens to material purchased and stored in different places?**

Answer: The property systems used in conjunction with the IUID will identify the associated OUID as the accountability changes for the item from the purchaser to the organization that stores the item.

**Question: How can we make the link between the original (commercial) acquisition and the later (intragovernmental) transaction?**

Answer: The IUID would be used to link the original purchase to the intragovernmental transfer for applicable items through the property system. At this point, it has not yet been determined if it is necessary to link the transfer to the original demand for items that are not required to have an IUID due to the materiality of the difference in total cost. A cost allocation methodology may be used instead.

**Question: Which system passes IUIDs to the registry?**

Answer: IUIDs are passed through WAWF and sent to the registry.

**Question: Do commercial vendors have access to the registry?**

Answer: Yes, vendors have write access to record their IUIDs.

**Question: What is the threshold for an item to get an IUID?**

Answer: Per 211.274-2 Policy for unique item identification.

[http://farsite.hill.af.mil/reghtml/regs/far2afmcfars/fardfars/dfars/Dfars211.htm#P155\\_7931](http://farsite.hill.af.mil/reghtml/regs/far2afmcfars/fardfars/dfars/Dfars211.htm#P155_7931)

It is DoD policy that DoD unique item identification, or a DoD recognized unique identification equivalent, is required for—

- (1) All delivered items for which the Government's unit acquisition cost is \$5,000 or more;
- (2) Items for which the Government's unit acquisition cost is less than \$5,000, when identified by the requiring activity as serially managed, mission essential, or controlled inventory;
- (3) Items for which the Government's unit acquisition cost is less than \$5,000, when the requiring activity determines that permanent identification is required; and
- (4) Regardless of value—
  - (i) Any DoD serially managed subassembly, component, or part embedded within a delivered item; and
  - (ii) The parent item (as defined in 252.211-7003(a)) that contains the embedded subassembly, component, or part.

(b) *Exceptions.* The Contractor will not be required to provide DoD unique item identification if—

(1) The items, as determined by the head of the agency, are to be used to support a contingency operation or to facilitate defense against or recovery from nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological attack; or

(2) A determination and findings has been executed concluding that it is more cost effective for the Government requiring activity to assign, mark, and register the unique item identification after delivery of an item acquired from a small business concern or a commercial item acquired under FAR Part 12 or Part 8.

**Question: At what point does the IUID link to the DUID?**

Answer: They link at the point of acceptance.

**Question: The question was raised as to whether CA12 really needed to be 78 positions long.**

Answer: This position length is held for characters that are up-to 78 positions. If your system only needs 20 positions then only 20 characters need to be captured. There are systems out there that do require this field length.

### *Resource Identification Code*

### **Business Enterprise Architecture (BEA)**

**Question: What feeder system models are being validated in the BEA?**

Answer: The process flows from the feeder systems. Talking to system experts to determine which data moves and how it moves.

**Question: From a BEA perspective what do you want in the architecture, an attribute for major acquisitions or an attribute for the end product APUID?**

Answer: This will depend on timing.

**Question: Is the entitlement process for IGT considered in BEA 3.0?**

Answer: The entitlement process in BEA 3.0 is very high level. It will be decomposed as part of BEA 3.1.

**Question: What happens with regard to acceptance in progress billing?**

Answer: Acceptance is required unless there is an agreement between the buyer and seller that it is not necessary for a particular order.

**Question: Who is ensuring that the processes being developed will be in line with current policies or documenting any changes that need to be made?**

Answer: Draft business rules are being created and people are checking these rules to determine if they are in conflict with current policy. If so, suggested changes will be submitted.

**Question: Do you still have to validate funds even if funds are not impacted?**

Answer: Yes.

**Question: Is the sourcing plan related to the solicitation phase of BEA?**

Answer: Yes.

**Question: Are all of the acquisition fields required?**

Answer: No. Ex: The quantity field would not be required, as not all items are purchased with a quantity. You may be purchasing something by weight instead.

**USSGL**

**Question: As transactions occur within the systems, will you be able to see who the transaction came from and who it's going to?**

Answer: Yes, you will see all of this info through the general ledger.

**General SFIS**

**Question: What SFIS data elements are required on the daily trial balance?**

Answer: Consistent with GAO Core Financial System Requirements, and, at a minimum, a system should provide capability to generate trial balances at the Treasury TAFS level (SFIS elements A1: Department Regular, A2: Department Transfer, A3 Main Account, A4 Sub-Account, A10: Fund Type, B2 – B4: Budget Activity/Line Item Elements, B5: Major Acquisition, and Organization elements O1 – O3). In addition, Trial balance reporting should be able to include multiple GL account balances for individual SFIS elements, if they are applicable.

**Question: Are other Domains working on development of SFIS data elements?**

Answer: Yes, many of the SFIS data elements are jointly or solely owned by Domains other than Financial Management e.g. Human Resource Domain owns Defense-level Organization; Acquisition owns Trading Partner Number; and Logistics owns Commodity Code.

Over the last year, FMD conducted several workshops involving all of the Domains/Mission Areas and many of the Components. As a result of the workshops, we updated SFIS to reflect Domain/Component requirements and conducted individual SFIS briefings to Treasury, OMB, DoDIG, BMSI, each Domain, and USD(C).

**Question: What are the drivers behind SFIS?**

Answer: SFIS is driven by authoritative guidance (i.e. OMB circular A-127 requiring financial management systems to reflect a financial information structure consistent with the U.S. Government Standard General Ledger). Additionally, the National Defense Authorization Act requires and information infrastructure, which at a minimum integrates, budget, accounting, program information, systems and performance.

In order to standardize financial reporting across DoD Components, we must use a common business language that allows people and systems to talk with each other using a standard business data structure.

**Question: Is there a list available of all the authoritative sources of data?**

Answer: Yes, the SFIS Matrix Tab (Data Structure View) is on the OUSD, Business Transformation Agency's (BTA's) Web page. The document provides the source or reference with a link to the applicable web page. In some cases there are multiple sources (e.g. Treasury and OMB) and it is needed to follow the instructions in the value column in the document located at the Tab called "Data Structure View".

**Question: Is not knowing how many F-18s we bought a program and the cost and knowing the performance data for that program is visible in the budget?**

Answer: The full amount of the F-18 program is captured in several different budgets. There is not one centralized place to go to pull the full funded amount of the F-18 program. Different portions

of the F-18 funding are captured in the APN, RDT&E, OMN, etc budgets. Coming up with a Program Code structure, and tying it to every transaction will streamline the process, will tie all of appropriations for a specific program to that program in one centralized place, will eliminate the guesswork, and will provide the full cost of a program, which important for decision making purposes.

Further, what is captured in the budget is the expenditure data for a particular program not the cost (from an accrual accounting perspective) of that program. They are not one in the same.

**Question: Similarly, on page 20, when it says in the first paragraph that the statement of net cost structured by fund and appropriation is neither compliant with OMB Financial reporting requirements nor meaningful to the Department's decision makers - who determined that? Was that in a report somewhere?**

Answer: There are several Congressional, OMB, and Department policies motivating changes to reporting by appropriation. As listed in OMB Bulletin 01-09, Form and Content of Agency Financial Statements; as superseded by OMB A-136 and GPRA, there is a documented need to switch the Statement of Net Cost away from appropriation to a program based document:

"The Statement of Net Cost and related supporting schedules classify revenue and cost information by suborganization or responsibility segment and, **to the extent practicable, within each classification by major program.** (Suborganizations are considered to be generally equivalent to responsibility segments). Preparers of the Statement of Net Cost should present responsibility segments that align directly with the major goals and outputs described in the entity's strategic and performance plans, required by the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA)."

With concerns to "the Department's decision makers:

The full cost of a program is necessary for decision making purposes. It is impossible to make a decision between fielding and funding an F-18 or the F-22, if we cannot capture what the full of cost of either option would be. This is the driving factor behind the policies listed above.

**Question: Does it go back to the Aldridge study and how was the Aldridge study adopted as Departmental policy (via what vehicle)?**

Answer: It does relate to the Aldridge study indirectly. Portions of the Aldridge study have been the root of several Departmental policy such as Joint Capability Areas and the Joint Programming Guidance. More policies based off of the Aldridge Report will more than likely be seen in future. For Instance, the 2006 QDR mentions a switch to Capability Based Budgeting & the inception of the National Security Planning Guidance:

Capability Based Budgeting

"... the Department will begin to break out its budget according to joint capability areas. Using such a joint capability view – in place of a Military Department or traditional budget category display – should improve the Department's understanding of the balancing of strategic risks and required capability trade-off s associated with particular decisions."

This another indicator, from a budget perspective, that the Department is moving away from traditional appropriations.

National Security Planning Guidance

"The QDR recommends the creation of National Security Planning Guidance to direct the development of both military and non-military plans and institutional capabilities. The e planning guidance would set priorities and clarify national security roles and responsibilities to reduce capability gaps and eliminate redundancies. It would help Federal Departments and Agencies better align their strategy, budget and planning functions with national objectives. Stronger linkages among planners in the Military Departments, the Combatant Commands and the Joint Staff , with the Office of the Secretary of Defense and with other Departments should ensure that operations better reflect the President's National Security Strategy and country's policy goals."

This also gets its roots in the Aldridge Report; where it is referred to as Strategic Planning Guidance - "Single translation of NSS into Department objectives, priorities and risk tolerance."

**Question: why is the FYDP was judged to be inadequate program cost structure- when it was conceived 40 years ago (and I think it was brilliant for the time, especially) it gathered things into program elements, so that the F-18 would have been in a PE called F-18 Squadrons, and that cut across all appropriations to capture all costs?**

Answer: I think that you got it absolutely right, for this, where you stated in your prior email, "I'd say absolutely that the DoD hasn't policed/enforced the system". Pretty much today, a PE can be assigned to anything that the Components deem important for the reason of visibility. Additionally, the F-18 actually has several PEs. It has a RDT&E PE for "F/A-18 R&D Facility and Installation Support Aircraft, a Guard and Reserve Forces PE "F/A-18 Squadrons (MCR), a few PEs for General Purpose Forces, etc. And these are not built off of a linked F-18 program structure.

Another thing to consider would be situations similar to the C-130 AMP program. It is a high visibility modification; but is it its own stand alone program, given the fact that without the C-130, itself, there would be no C-130 AMP program? Today given the lack of enforcement to the structure it could be either. There needs to be more stability to the current structure, while it still remains flexible to reconfigure to the dynamic environment of today. This is the structure we are trying to provide. With that said, please understand that we are not trying to decide whether the AMP is or is not a stand alone program; that will be a decision made by the Navy. We are just trying to determine the high-level, enterprise structure of which the Components will build off. This is just meant for illustration purposes for the reasoning behind the need for a new structure.

Further, program PEs generally do not continue throughout the life of the program (historic PEs). Both the F-18 and C-130 have several historic PEs. When they become historic, the information that was tied to the legacy PE stops with it. For purposes of historic to present to future information comparison, this causes additional problems.

**Question: What would a program structure do - establish a new program called F-18 Squadrons?**

Answer: Maybe, that decision will be made by the Navy. The Navy could decide that F-18 A-F is a program, or it could decide that the F-18A-D is one program and the F-18E/F is a different program given the differences between the utility provided by the different models. However, regardless of what the Navy decides, the basic premise is to provide the ability to tie resources together for decision making purposes. The segregation of a program's PEs and the lack of proper policing /enforcement of the structure, limits this opportunity today.

**Question: I don't think that the MFP/PE structure should be thrown out, just because we can collect full-cost by it?**

Answer: The structure probably will not be thrown out. We have not come to a final determination on the exact structure. That decision will be made by the Senior Executive Steering Committee. We just are providing options and our opinions to the validity of the options. However, with that said, the Joint Chiefs and the Secretary of Defense have give guidance and direction that is moving in the direction of the JCAs and away from the MFPs, from a budget perspective. There is validity to both sides of this argument and I believe you understand the validity of the MFP structure, so I will not address that. As for the JCAs, it is more in line with the Warfighter of today, for decision making purposes. As you stated the FYDP was conceived 40 years ago. The wars we fight and structure by which it is facilitated are much different then they were back then. For Instance, Central Supply and Maintenance, (MFP 7), Training Medical, and Other General Personnel Activities (MFP 8), Administration and Associated Activities (MFP 9), do not provide the Department the insight for which it is looking.

Second, the JCAs will have several different levels of aggregations, where the MFPs go from 11 to the PEs which are around 5,000. We have high-level visibility and detailed-visibility but there is no intermediate-level of visibility. This causes problems for decision making purposes because there is no room for determinations at the intermediate-level.

**Question: now I gather we'd realign these under either the 4 GPRA quadrants and/or the JCAs? Has someone made a mapping of the JCAs to the 4 quadrants?**

Answer: I do not believe that GPRA established a structure, that we know of. If we are wrong please clarify. I do believe, however, that you maybe referring to the Force Management Framework laid out in the 2001 QDR. If this is so, the answer is yes that has been tried. There were a lot of problems with the linkage. 1st, the JCAs were found in 19 out of 21 cases to fall in the same quadrant. This does not provide much visibility. 2nd, PA&E facilitated a study and found that most all of infrastructure (support) categories are lumped into one JCA. This also does not provide much visibility.

**Question: How do we deal with the F-18 program, whereby part of it should be in the future challenges quadrant (the procurement/modernization piece that yields new capabilities) and part should be in the operational challenges part (the O&M, day to day costs of maintaining what we already have)?**

Answer: The JCAs, as we are presenting them, will not be mapped to the quadrants. However, if you did have a weapons system that provides utility across JCAs, for instance an aircraft carrier. The utility would have to be broken out on a percentage basis. A decision that would be made between the affected Functional Capability Boards that are established by CJCSI 3137.01C THE FUNCTIONAL CAPABILITIES BOARD PROCESS and the other vested stakeholders. But again the key is, to be able to tie all of the different utilities provided back to a single interrelated source.

**Question: What do you mean when you say that what is captured in the budget is the expenditure data and not the cost from an accounting perspective? Please explain the differences for me. Is this the depreciation part?**

Answer: Yes, depreciation is one instance where there is a difference. More generally, it is the differences between the rules of cash based accounting verses accrual based accounting.

**Question: There's a lot of focus on cost here - but do you think that changing the structure is a way to better estimate cost?**

Answer: Cost estimation, for decision making purpose is only part of the picture. The primary driver behind this is compliance. We as an organization need align with several different policies and regulations at several different levels (Congressional, OMB, and Departmental). This is a first step

in that direction. Additionally, as stated in the last email, the Secretary of Defense has decided to switch from a Appropriations Based Budgeting process to a Capability Based Budgeting process. If we are going to budget that way, we need to also cost estimate and cost collect that way, for purposes of comparison. If we decide to budget by capabilities but cost by MFPs was use would this be?

**Question: Where do I go to get a better understanding of the financial statements? Is the best source for that is the OMB bulletin - either 01-09 or A-136?**

Answer: Yes, the best source for financial statement reporting requirements is OMB A-136. Part A if this Circular incorporates & updates Bulletin 01-09.

**Question: Is there a way to distinguish money spent on supplemental activities from the money spent on the original allocation? Do we need separate SFIS elements to track this?**

Answer: No, this would either be a new set of funds control elements or supplement an existing set of funds control elements because it would be the same pot of money.

**Question: Will you be able to see an audit trail from the lowest point all the way back to the original allocation? Ex: Tri Care will be able to see the Marine that is receiving the benefit and track back to the original funding.**

Answer: Yes, an audit trail will exist all the way back to the original set of funds control elements. Access to levels of this trail will be granted on a need to know basis.

### **Global Force Management (GFM)**

**Question: Will the emerging systems be required to use GFM in order to be SFIS compliant for the IRB Process?**

Answer: Not for Phase I. Phase I definition is to identify uniquely each organization. Acceptable values include, but are not limited to UIC, PAS, RUC, DoDAAC, EIN, TIN.

**Question: Will there be a different hierarchical structure or one structure depending on the view (force, financial, etc)? Who will maintain those hierarchical structures and what level will be defined in the hierarchy?**

Answer: The structure will be defined by the owning organization, i.e. Army. There will be a static node structure based on chain of command, but it will have the capability to create other hierarchical structures to define relationships between organizations, for example, funding distribution. Each organization owner, i.e. command, in accordance with Title 5, 10, 14, 32 and 50 will maintain their own hierarchical structure and define the number of levels that they will have.

**Question: Will funds allocation have to verify that the funding hierarchy exists prior to assigning funds to the organization?**

Answer: Yes

**Question: Do all organizations already exist?**

Answer: All organizational entities must be a subset of the Force Structure. If a particular entity is not included, then the Force Structure's POC should add it. However, linkages between organizations (ex: financial funding streams) are part of the hierarchy which is not yet built.

**Question: Does the force structure reflect authorized or assigned billets.**

Answer: Authorized individual billets based on where the billets are authorized in the Congressional Budget. For example SOCOM is not authorized military billets. They are actually authorized by a military service per the force developers and are then assigned to SOCOM, so linkages exist via default nodes.

**Question: IT Portfolio Governance Structure: will a structure exist to link resource governance of IT investments to the force structure in GFM?**

Answer: It does not exist today. The process owner needs to define the linkages. The transition plans need to identify when and who will be responsible to define those attributes. The current scope of the OUID is to identify uniquely organizations, not to link the IT investments to those organizations.

**Question: How does Global Force Management (GFM) tie into SFIS?**

Answer: Global Force Management (GFM) is the mechanism by which OUIDs will be created and maintained.

**Question: How does financial data link into the Global Force Management (GFM) information? As a Financial Manager and not a systems person, I didn't see the connection.**

Answer: Financial data will not be maintained within Global Force Management (GFM) or within the OUID registries.

**Question: What is the GFM OUID?**

Answer: The OUID data element is a subset of the Force Management Identifiers (FMIDS) which is a GFM element. The GFM and SFIS OUID are the same element. It is a 16 character hexadecimal code with no built in logic used to ensure uniqueness in identifying organizations.

**Question: What software is being used for GFM?**

Answer: This has yet to be determined.

**Question: How does GFM get tied to a shipbuilding program element?**

Answer: There will be a force structure in future time associated with it so prior to obtaining funding to build a ship you must have an OUID defined from the point of authorization.

**Question: How does GFM get tied to an RDT&E program element?**

Answer: The organization that is performing the research ties it in based on the possible end product developed from the research.

**Question: How does GFM depict a Joint Task Force, composite forces coming together to deploy, which are supported financially from components.**

Answer: Linkages are depicted, but nodes remain according to actual force structure, so you can now view the links from component view or joint view. Funding may be a combination of funding for the actual contingency and supplemental funding by the component

## **UIC**

**Question: How are the UIC's being populated and from what source will they be derived?**

Answer: The Services are the source of the UIC. Each Service has its own guidance for creating a UIC. The Army's reference is: AR 220-20 "Army Status of Resources and Training System (ASORTS)—Basic Identity Data Elements (BIDE)", dated 19 April 2004. If your system requires UIC, you will get that information from the Service and populate your system in whatever fashion

necessary. The Services are populating GFM Org Servers. The Services will populate or provide the information needed to populate the OUID Registries. Once the Org Servers and OUID Registries are implemented, they will be your source for Org information and OUID information, respectively.

**Question: What is your view of the Army's UIC as the SFIS OUID?**

Answer: The OUID is a single, unique, non-intelligent identifier with one Authoritative Data Source that will be used to represent DoD organizations. Currently, the Components use multiple type codes to identify organizations of which the UIC is one. The OUID is not an Army UIC but can be associated with one.

**Question: Will the DoDAAC address be included as an attribute?**

Answer: It can be added as an alias that is time based (during a designated period). The process owner for the attribute (logistics) would have to define it as a requirement and build the relationships.

**Question: Does the database include Reserve and National Guard?**

Answer: Yes.

**Question: Is the database classified or non-classified?**

Answer: Both.

**Question: How is the force structure tied to the authorization?**

Answer: It is tied in information exchanges in the data model. Ex: Node Types: billets, vehicle crews (used by command and control system to track forces via GPS), doctrinal (administrative or functional structure, i.e. squadron, accounting center)

**Intragovernmental Transactions (IGT)**

**Question: How does the FMR differentiate between a Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR) and Economy Act Order?**

Answer: Economy Act Orders – the definitive authoritative guidance is the Act itself. Title 31 includes the Economy Act. The Economy Act establishes the legal authorities for federal intragovernment type operations. This goes way back to when agency operations were funded by tax revenues appropriated by Congress for those agencies operations. Those operations used those appropriated funds to go out to private contractors and 'buy' the 'stuff' that the federal government needed to operate. Eventually, it was realized that 'stuff' could be more economically provided by one federal agency to one or more other federal agencies. Cutting out the private vendor, where it was economical to do so. Now, in addition to tax payer funding, those producing federal agencies would also be funded by revenue from their federal agency 'customers'. Congress needed to establish a legal basis for this type of funding (all funding to federal agencies is controlled by the people – through Congress). The Economy Act provided the legal authority for intragovernmental operations. The economy act legally authorizes the Army general fund to 'buy' stuff the Army Working Capital Fund, DLA, or NASA, for instance, as long as it is more economical than 'buying' from a private company. DoD Instruction 4000.19 is the department's policy for implementing the legal requirement of the Economy Act. Therefore, it is not a matter of a MIPR vs. an Economy Act Order. An intragovernmental/intergovernmental 'buy/sale' transaction is an 'Economy Act' transaction. A MIPR is an ordering instrument that is used to execute an intragovernmental/intergovernmental 'buy/sale' transaction (an 'Economy Act transaction'). A MIPR and an Economy Act Order are referring to the same thing – an order for an intragovernmental/intergovernmental 'buy/sale' (or Economy Act Transaction). As the IGT

initiative addresses reimbursable orders (intragovernmental/intergovernmental 'buy/sale'), it will also addressing Economy Act Orders.

**Question: When and how do the IGT partners update the DUID registry?**

Answer: Updates to the DUID registry will be completed via automated feeds from order-writing systems, IVAN, and or Buyer/Seller accounting systems at the time of commitment, and the assignment of an order number.

**Question: Will SFIS track FICA and all other payroll deductions?**

Answer: Yes, SFIS will allow an ERP to track all payroll deductions at the BA, BSA, and BLI.

## **IMPLEMENTATION**

**Question: What are the authoritative sources for data for emerging ERP's? What is the implementation plan?**

Answer: The authoritative sources for SFIS values and guidance are the BEIS SFIS Library, the Business Enterprise Architecture (BEA), and the Laws, Regulations, and Policies (LRP) database. SFIS is an enterprise data standard not a system unto itself. Thus, SFIS implementation is dependent upon the various DoD Components and Project Offices that are implementing or modernizing existing or new business systems. The SFIS implementation schedule is dependent upon those implementing systems implementation schedules.

**Question: Are we using natural identifiers for existing systems?**

Answer: All existing and emerging business systems will continue to use natural identifiers, such as document numbers or vehicle identification numbers, for internal control and integration. In some cases these natural identifiers will also support the implementation of the family of Unique Identifiers (UIDs) being implemented as part of the overall SFIS initiative. The UIDs are primarily intended for external system integration to support overall DoD net-centricity.

**Question: What if your legacy system does not have the data elements that map to SFIS elements? Will you have to make operational systems changes to accommodate these elements?**

Answer: SFIS implementation is primarily focused on emerging target systems, such as ERP accounting systems. BTA understands the inherent constraints that exist with many legacy systems that limit their ability to generate data to support SFIS cross-walking.

An ROI decision needs to be made by the portfolio manager to see whether it might be worth enacting changes and in what systems. The component needs to determine the overall plan for their suite of systems (accounting system plus the supporting business feeder systems) to pass the necessary data to the registries and develop a plan as part of their overall transition plan for what systems will be upgraded to be SFIS compliant.

### ***Element: Multiple Elements***

**Question: Appropriation Account Information – “what resources are used”**

Answer: The Department's standard accounting classification is a subset of the overall SFIS. The accounting classification is used to identify the appropriation main account, budget program (including object classification), and organization charged for a particular business transaction. The accounting classification is represented by a subset of information from the following SFIS components:

- Appropriation Account Information – “what resources are used?”
- Budget Program Information – “why the resources are used”
- Organizational Information – “who is using the resources?”

### **UID- General**

**Question: Is there a place to get UID’s across applications?**

**Answer:** Ultimately this will be the global information grid in the “to be” environment. In the interim, the UID registries will publish the data for use by other applications.

### **Common Supplier Engagement**

**Question: What types of systems would be generating requirements response using this architecture?**

**Answer:** All systems that involve common supplier engagement (CSE) capabilities must comply with the CSE architecture. CSE would apply to systems used to manage requests, manage sourcing, receive, inspect accept and manage payment.

### **Other**

**Question: How will intra-governmental subhead limits be identified?**

**Answer:** Subhead limit information will be contained within the combination of the Department Regular, Main Account, Period of Availability, Budget Activity, Budget Sub-Activity, and Budget Line Item (formerly the AUID) and OUID.

**Question: Was there a conscious decision to eliminate subhead limits or has this evolved?**

**Answer:** A decision was made by the OSD budget community to map out the info from these subhead limits and ensure that they were covered.

**Question: How would you address procurement when materials are spread to multiple programs?**

**Answer:** Inventory can be purchased and assigned out to multiple programs because material will have unique identification.

### **XML**

**Question: How will you determine the authoritative source of the data within meta data?**

**Answer:** Currently Phase 1 SFIS elements are registered in the DoD Metadata Registry and Clearinghouse as XML datatypes. Each datatype has a link back to the Terms Service through the SFIS Matrix via the DID, where definition, alias and their stewards can be found.

**Question: Will there be an overarching XML standard?**

**Answer:** Our methodology calls for the registered SFIS XML datatypes can then be used within standard structures (transaction / document/ form schemas), either industry standards external to DoD or internally defined to support DoD business.

**Question: Do the relationships in XML have to be established manually?**

*Answer:* As the structures mature, they will be XMLized based on a business priority, and it are these schemas that will be registered and made available to the enterprise via the DoD Metadata Registry and Clearinghouse. This componentization of common datatypes within XML schemas provides the building blocks which to build the value-chains of various information threads within the BEA -- with the intent of these common entities supporting each other and each effort.